

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS

ON

FOR THE

Week ending the 2nd March 1889.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.			
BENGALI.							
Monthly.							
1	" Kasipore Nibási "	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	30	26th February 1889.			
Fortnighly.							
2	" Ahammadi "	Tangail, Mymensingh	450				
3	" Ave Maria "	Calcutta ...	.....			
4	" Divákar "	Ditto ...	.....			
5	" Gaura Duta "	Maldah ...	.....			
6	" Grambási "	Uluberia ...	800				
7	" Purva Bangabási "	Noakholly ...	.....			
8	" Purva Darpan "	Chittagong ...	700				
9	" Uttara Banga Hitaishi "	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....			
Weekly.							
10	" Arya Darpan "	Calcutta ...	102	15th	ditto.		
11	" Bangabási "	Ditto ...	20,000	23rd	ditto.		
12	" Burdwán Sanjibani "	Burdwan ...	302	19th	ditto.		
13	" Chandra Vilásh "	Berhampore ...	250	23rd	ditto.		
14	" Cháruvártá "	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	18th	ditto.		
15	" Chattal Gazette "	Chittagong ...	800	24th	ditto.		
16	" Dacca Prakásh "	Dacca ...	1,200		ditto.		
17	" Education Gazette "	Hooghly ...	885	22nd	ditto.		
18	" Garib "	Dacca ...	3,000	21st	ditto.		
19	" Gaurab "	Ditto ...	.....		ditto.	
20	" Hindu Ranjika "	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	300	10th	ditto.		
21	" Jagatbási "	Calcutta ...	750		ditto.		
22	" Murshidábád Patriká "	Berhampore ...	508	25th	ditto.		
23	" Murshidábád Pratinidhi "	Ditto ...	350		ditto.		
24	" Navavibhákar Sádharani "	Calcutta ...	600	25th	ditto.		
25	" Prajá Bandhu "	Chandernagore ...	995	22nd	ditto.		
26	" Pratikár "	Berhampore ...	600	14th	ditto.		
27	" Rungpore Dik Prakásh "	Kakinia, Rungpore ...	205		ditto.		
28	" Sahachar "	Calcutta ...	500	20th	ditto.		
29	" Samaya "	Ditto ...	3,806	22nd	ditto.		
30	" Sanjivani "	Ditto ...	4,000	23rd	ditto.		
31	" Sansodhini "	Chittagong ...	800	15th	ditto.		
32	" Santi "	Calcutta ...	3,722	25th	ditto.		
33	" Saráswat Patra "	Dacca ...	300		ditto.		
34	" Som Prakásh "	Calcutta ...	1,000	18th	ditto.		
35	" Srimanta Saudagár "	Ditto ...	.....	15th	ditto.	
36	" Sulabha Samáchar and Kusadaha "	Ditto ...	800	21st	ditto.		
37	" Surabhi and Patáka "	Ditto ...	700		ditto.		

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
Daily.					
38	"Dainik and Samáchár Chandriká " ...	Calcutta ...	1,500	[1889. 21st, 24th, 25th, 27th & 28th Feb. 20th & 22nd to 27th Feb. 1889. 16th & 21st to 27th ditto.	
39	"Samvád Prabhákar " ...	Ditto ...	800		
40	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya " ...	Ditto ...	300		
41	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká " ...	Ditto ...	500		
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.					
Weekly.					
42	"Dacca Gazette " ...	Dacca ...	.....	25th ditto.
HINDI.					
Monthly.					
43	"Darjeeling Mission ke Másik Sámachár Patrika." ...	Darjeeling ...	20	23rd ditto. 21st ditto.	
44	"Kshtriya Pratiká " ...	Patna ...	200		
Weekly.					
45	"Aryávarta " ...	Calcutta ...	1,500		
46	"Behar Bandhu " ...	Bankipore ...	.....	21st ditto.
47	"Bhárat Mitra " ...	Calcutta ...	1,653		
48	"Sár Sudhánidhi " ...	Ditto ...	500		
49	"Uchit Baktá " ...	Ditto ...	4,500		
50	"Hindi Samáchár " ...	Dhagulpore ...	1,000	22nd ditto.	
PERSIAN.					
Weekly.					
51	"Jám-Jahán-numá " ...	Calcutta ...	250		
URDU.					
Weekly.					
52	"Aftal Alum Arrah " ...	Arrah ...	300	20th ditto.	
53	"Akhbar Tusdiq-i-Hind " ...	Calcutta ...	...	
54	"Anis " ...	Patna ...	.....	
55	"Gauhur " ...	Calcutta ...	196		
56	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar " ...	Behar ...	150	18th & 25th ditto.	
57	"Al Punch " ...	Bankipore ...	.....	
Bi-weekly.					
58	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat " ...	Calcutta ...	340	21st to 27th ditto.	
Daily.					
59	"Urdu Guide " ...	Calcutta ...	212		
URIA.					
Monthly.					
60	"Taraka and Subhavártá " ...	Cuttack ...	.....	2nd & 9th ditto. 31st January & 7th ditto. 30th January & 6th ditto.
61	"Pradíp " ...	Ditto ...	.....	
62	"Samyabadi " ...	Ditto ...	.....	
Weekly.					
63	"Utkal Dípiká " ...	Cuttack ...	444	2nd & 9th ditto. 31st January & 7th ditto. 30th January & 6th ditto.	
64	"Balasore Samvad Váhika " ...	Balasore ...	205		
65	"Urya and Navasamvád " ...	Ditto ...	600		
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.					
BENGALI.					
Fortnightly.					
66	"Silchar " ...	Silchar ...	500	18th ditto.	
Weekly.					
67	"Paridarshak " ...	Silchar ...	450		

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Sahachar*, of the 20th February, says that the reason assigned for the war with Tibet, namely, her interference in the affairs of Sikkim, is a mere plea. The

SANACHAR,
Feb. 20th, 1889.

Tibet. Secretary of State has assured the English merchants that Tibet will soon be opened to English trade. Being driven out of European markets, England finds it necessary to secure new markets for her trade. With this object Burma has been annexed, and a war is being waged with Tibet. But the question is, whether trade with Tibet will prove very profitable, and whether there still remain many countries in which England can find a market for her goods.

2. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 21st February, says that many persons believe that Russia is secretly assisting Ishak Khan. All things considered, it would

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Feb. 21st, 1889.

Russia and Afghanistan. appear that Russia is trying to pick a quarrel with England. England is now in a difficult situation. She cannot trust the Afghans whom she has repeatedly wronged. England has created a great source of trouble for herself by fixing the Afghan boundary. What will she do if either the Afghans or the Russians cross that boundary? Russia is telling England that the Afghans are creating disturbances on the boundary by massing troops near it, and that, if England does not remedy this evil, she herself will take steps for remedying it. What will England do now? Will she tell the Afghans to retreat, or join them in fighting the Russians? England wishes to assist the Afghans against Russia secretly. But this is not an honest course for her to follow. She should either openly make an alliance with the Afghans, or, if she cannot protect her against Russian attacks, she should allow the Afghans to make friends with Russia. The interposition of an independent Afghanistan is indeed an advantage, but a union of the Afghan and the Cossack is really a thing to be dreaded. But England can safely defy such a hostile union when she has 250 millions of her Indian subjects ready to help her.

3. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 25th February, referring to the movements of Russia on the Afghan frontier, says that the English Government should lose no time, but set about remedying the evil with the assistance of the native princes. If the danger is not promptly faced, it may become greater. Government should also try to secure the sympathy of the people by informing them of the true state of things. For if they are kept in the dark as to the real state of things, they may get alarmed, and thus much evil may be produced.

SOM PRAKASH,
Feb. 25th, 1889.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

4. Referring to the death of a young man in Sitaram Ghosh's Street, Calcutta, under suspicious circumstances, the

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 23rd, 1889.

A suspicious death in Calcutta.

Sanjivani, of the 23rd February, remarks that a policeman is always found to keep watch at night near the place where the dead body has been found. Either the man met his death from violence within the room itself, or he was murdered in some other place, and his dead body was taken into the room and suspended there to give the case the appearance of suicide. But the police could know nothing of all this, thus proving its utter worthlessness. The authorities are requested to order a special investigation in this case.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Feb. 21st, 1889.

5. A correspondent of the *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 21st February, says that the Second Munsif of Munshigunge decides cases very hastily, and that he does not hear any one but pleaders. The other day a respectable man attended his Court to defend himself in a false suit against him. He filed a list of the witnesses he wanted to produce, and yet an *ex parte* decree was given against him. The Munsif should inform the suitors under what law he compels them to conduct their cases only through pleaders.

SAMAYA,
Feb. 22nd, 1889.

6. The *Samaya*, of the 22nd February, referring to the sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed by the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, Mohendra Baboo, on the woman Mathuban, who had at first accused her husband of cutting off her nose, and in order to save him subsequently stated that she had met with the injury by falling upon a broken bottle, says that the sentence is too hard, considering the circumstances under which the woman told the lie. The Deputy Magistrate could, if he had chosen to do so, have inflicted a lighter punishment on the woman. It is hoped that the Lieutenant-Governor will reduce the sentence.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Feb. 24th, 1889.

7. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 24th February, complains that some Magisterial officers of Mymensingh decide cases according to their preconceived notions about them and without any regard to the evidence produced. In order to be able to convict criminals according to their own preconceived notions of their guilt, they record only what is said against the criminals, leaving out everything that is said in their favour. The decisions of these officers are being mostly reversed on appeal. The higher authorities should attend to the matter.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Feb. 25th, 1889.

8. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 25th February, says that it would be well to appoint a Native Judge, like Baboo Brajendra Kumar Seal or Baboo Amritalal Chatterjee, to act for either of the two High Court Judges who are proceeding home on leave. It is said that Messrs. Rampini and Gordon will be appointed to act for them. Messrs. Rampini and Gordon are not incompetent men, but it would have been better if Mr. Beveridge had been given one of the officiating appointments.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

9. The same paper, referring to the fine inflicted by the District Judge of Mymensingh on a person for having coughed and expectorated in his Court, says that the English hakims of these days seem to watch very carefully whether anybody is coughing or sneezing in their Courts.

(d)—Education.

SULABH SAMACHAR
AND KUSHDAHA,
Feb. 15th, 1889.

10. The *Sulabh Samachar and Kushdaha*, of the 15th February, says that, on his arrival in India, Lord Lansdowne declared himself in favour of technical education, and His Lordship's Bombay speech led the writer to think that he would introduce technical education in this country on a large scale. But these hopes and anticipations have been falsified by the fact that Government is going to make over to some private firm the management and proprietorship of the Barakar Iron Manufactory, where a large number of native workmen are employed and find employment, and also by the Government's determination to abolish the workshop attached to the Seebpore Engineering

College. The workshop attached to the college in question will be abolished because it does not pay. But it may be said that no school or college has been established in this country with the view of making an income therefrom, and the fact is that schools and colleges seldom pay. It is therefore difficult to understand why Government will abolish such an useful institution as the Seebpore Workshop, where students can receive practical instruction in the manufacturing art. Attendance at the Railway Locomotive workshop for two years for acquiring practical training will necessarily involve much waste of time, and will not besides be so useful as learning practically and learning from books at one and the same time. If Government really intends to give a good practical education at the Seebpore College, it should not abolish the workshop attached to that institution.

11. The *Bangabasi*, of the 23rd February, says that the University of Calcutta is making a serious mistake by refusing to the Bengali language a place in its higher examinations. If knowledge has to be

Bengali in the higher examinations of the Calcutta University.

BANGABASI,
Feb. 23rd, 1889.

diffused throughout Bengal, Bengali is the only language that must be employed for the purpose and neither English nor Sanskrit is to be even thought of in that connection. The most vital interests of the country therefore require that the Bengali language should be cultivated with even greater zeal and industry than either English or Sanskrit. And what is Bengal gaining by the recognition of Sanskrit by the Calcutta University? Literally nothing. For those who read Sanskrit for the University Examinations generally discontinue its study after the F. A. Examination, and their stock of Sanskrit learning is therefore too small, and the character of that stock far too elementary, to be helpful to them in the study of those profound truths relating to life, religion and philosophy, the possession of which should constitute the highest and most important object of Sanskrit education. Why then is not the study of Bengali encouraged by the University? Does not the University know that if the cultivation of a language be a necessary factor in the progress of the Bengalis as a people, it is the Bengali language that must be cultivated by that people. And if the progress dependent upon such cultivation of a language is to be progress of a high order, then must all the best intellect of this country be employed in the cultivation of the Bengali language. And the only means of ensuring that is for the Calcutta University to impress the youth of this country with an adequate sense of the great national importance of studying the Bengali language. To do this the University has only to introduce Bengali into its higher examinations. That the Bengali literature, with the wonderful development it has recently undergone, can furnish excellent text-books even for the highest University examinations, will be denied only by those Bengali wiseacres of the University who are themselves unable to write two lines of Bengali. The University should not also nurse or cherish the error that the study of Sanskrit forms an indirect encouragement to the cultivation of the Bengali language. They that have any conversancy with these matters know well that Sanskrit learning is rather a disqualification for good Bengali composition. Lastly, the introduction of Bengali in the higher examinations of the University will not prejudice the study of Sanskrit if the Bengali examinations are not made easier than the Sanskrit examinations.

Lord Reay has lately told the country that its Universities ought to pay particular attention to the study of the living vernacular languages of India, and to place these languages on the same footing with English. And no man who knows wherein the secret of popular progress lies will say that Lord Reay has not said the very best thing in the present circumstances of the country. But the *Brihaspatis* of the Calcutta University have resolved not to give the vernacular language of Bengal a place even in the F. A. Examination! It has become the country's duty to make these

Brihaspati abandon this resolution. There are in the Senate men who love their mother-tongue. They are few in number. But it is not impossible to increase their number. Their number will increase if only the agitation in favour of the Bengali language is kept up with vigour.

GRANVANI,
Feb. 26th, 1889.

12. The *Grāmvāsi*, of the 26th February, is sorry to learn that the Government grant-in-aid of the Deyulgram School has been stopped without any reason.

As the Government grant is indispensable to the maintenance of the school, the Board is requested to reconsider the matter.

URDU GUIDE,
Feb. 27th, 1889.

13. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 27th February, cannot understand why the school of the ex-King of Oudh at Garden Reach is not placed under the direct supervision of the Government Inspectors of Schools.

The school of the ex-King of Oudh at Garden Reach.

If the school is from time to time inspected by the educational officers of Government, the mismanagement now existing in it will disappear, and the boys will learn discipline like the boys of other public schools.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

SANSODHINI,
Feb. 15th, 1889.

14. The *Sansodhini*, of the 15th February, says that the Commissioners of the Chittagong Municipality have prohibited the construction of houses thatched with straw within 50 feet of any public road, and have ordered that no such house now existing should be re-thatched with straw when it requires repair. But there are many poor men inhabiting such houses, and they will not know what to do, or which way to turn, when they will fail to get corrugated iron for their huts. The municipality should either buy up such huts with the lands covered by them, thus putting money into the hands of their poor owners for making houses elsewhere, or allow such huts to be roofed with tiles or other cheap material.

Thatched huts within Chittagong Town.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Feb. 17th, 1889.

15. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 17th February, does not see any necessity for the construction of a municipal slaughter-house at Burdwan, because the amount of meat consumption by the Hindu inhabitants of the place may be gauged by the fact that in the two meat-shops for Hindus in that town only two goats are slaughtered in a day. The construction of a slaughter-house is not only not necessary, but also objectionable. It will lead to a rise in the price of meat, because the butchers who will use the slaughter-house will have to pay a tax, and will therefore be compelled to charge a higher price. Nor is a slaughter-house wanted by the Mussulman butchers who have got a fixed slaughtering place which is cleaned by municipal mehters. It is said that if the butchers have to pay any tax for using the proposed slaughter-house, they will not use it but kill animals outside the town limits, and then bring the meat for sale into the town. It is not right to construct a slaughter-house, where a slaughter-house is not needed, simply because the Sanitary Commissioner thinks that a slaughter-house should be constructed. The Municipal Commissioners should carefully consider the matter, looking to the interests of the Mussulmans.

A municipal slaughter-house at Burdwan.

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 20th, 1889.

16. The *Sahachar*, of the 20th February, says that the road cess was imposed in order that, with the proceeds of the cess, roads might be constructed in villages.

The District Boards and roads.

The District Boards are now entrusted with the expenditure of the road cess money. But the road cess fund is not properly managed by them. More money is spent upon the establishments than upon work. There is, for instance, a District Engineer on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, and there

is no one to superintend his work. Under these circumstances, work is not satisfactorily done. One example will suffice. The Taki road from Baraset to Taki, which is under the supervision of a District Board, is the worst of metalled roads. If this is the case in the 24-Pergunnahs, what must be the case in the far interior? It is time that these engineers with big salaries should be dismissed, and the District Boards should, like the municipalities, be given large powers. The works undertaken by the District Board can be very well constructed by overseers on a salary of Rs. 100 a month. The mofussil municipalities, which do not employ engineers on large salaries, are constructing good works at a small cost.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

17. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 19th February,

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Feb. 19th, 1899.

A road from Rayna to Burdwan.

ary, says that the want of a road from Rayna to Burdwan has long been felt, and the Rayna

people have applied for such a road many times. It is said that the District Board contemplates constructing a road from Rayna to Sudder ghât. But it is feared that when the time for action comes, the Board will be found pleading want of funds. If the Board cannot sanction the whole of the money which will be required for this road at once, why does it not allot some money for the purpose every year, and thus get the road constructed part by part? Even if the Board were to make no grants for village roads for some years to come in order to find funds for the construction of this road, there would probably be little ground for dissatisfaction, inasmuch as every one of the other sixteen thanas in the Burdwan district has got what the Rayna thana has not, namely, a road connecting it with the Sudder.

18. The *Sahachar*, of the 20th February, says that the railway arrangements in this country being such as are proper according to European ideas, natives have often

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 20th, 1899.

Railway arrangements.

to feel inconvenience in travelling on railways. Natives would feel far more comfortable if, instead of being provided with benches, the first and second class carriages had been provided with mattresses and bolsters. More than five passengers cannot travel in a first class carriage at night, and of these five, two have to sleep on bunks. This is not inconvenient to Europeans who are accustomed to swinging in hammocks, but it is rather inconvenient to natives. But if the first class carriages were provided with mattresses and bolsters ten natives could travel comfortably in them.

19. The *Gauhar*, of the 28th February, says that the railway coolies are a nuisance to the passengers. They

GAUHAR,
Feb. 28th, 1899.

Railway coolies.

extort money from simple people, on the one hand, by means of threats, and allow those that pay them *bukseesh* to carry more than the prescribed quantity of luggage. They sometimes detain luggage improperly, and put passengers to inconvenience. It is hoped that the Railway authorities will take notice of this.

20. A correspondent of the *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 21st February, says that the Midnapore Canal has indeed

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Feb. 21st, 1899.

The Midnapore Canal.

facilitated trade and communication, but it cannot

be said that it has done no injury to the people. The following are some of the evils which it has produced:—

- (1) Though the ryots have to pay a canal tax, they do not get sufficient water for irrigation purposes from the canal, as the Kangsabati, from which the canal receives its supply of water, does not contain much water in summer and winter, and also because sufficient water has always to be kept in the canal for navigation purposes.

- (2) The rain water cannot get out on account of the embankments along it, as also on account of the embankments along its channels.
- (3) It causes floods by preventing a fair distribution of rain water on all sides, thus leading most of the rain water in the direction of the river, whose volume is so inconveniently increased as to create flood-breaches.
- (4) It has made the places near its banks unhealthy by making them damp. There can be no doubt that diseases are now more prevalent than before in this part of the country.

(h)—General.

RUNGPORE DIKPRASH,
Feb. 14th, 1889.

21. A correspondent of the *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 14th February, takes exception to the rule which compels zemindars to supply *russud* to public officers on tour within their zemindari. When

The supply of *russud* to officers on tour.

the rule was framed 30 years ago, it was very difficult for public officers to get supplies of food in many places in the mofussil; but those difficulties do not now exist. Means of communication in all parts of the country have so far increased, and trade has undergone such expansion during the last 30 years, that there exists no difficulty worth thinking of in getting food anywhere in the country.

Again the Magistrates and the Sub-divisional Officers seldom pay the price of the *russud* which is supplied to them by the zemindars, although the rule requires them to do so. And the zemindars on their side cannot press for payment for fear of incurring the displeasure of the *Hakims* as the Rungpore Deer case has proved. One of the zemindars of Amlagatchi, in the Gybanda sub-division of the Rungpore district, has made his position extremely uncomfortable by suing a *Hakim* for the price of *russud* supplied to him. And the amount of the money which the zemindars have to spend in supplying *russud* is often very large. In the Gybanda sub-division the Maharani Sarnamoyee alone has to spend annually Rs. 1,000 on this head, and the Managers of the estate of the late Prasanna Kumar Tagore and the other zemindars have each to spend about the same sum in *russud*. The Commissioner's recent visit to Chilamari cost the Maharani Rs. 900. The zemindars are also required to supply elephants, &c., for the Shikar parties of the *Hakims*. This *russud* system is a disgrace to the British Government which is otherwise so just, and it is hoped that it will be soon done away with.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Feb. 19th, 1889.

22. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 19th February, asks whether it would not be well to spend a portion of the profit of 38 lakhs of rupees made by Government this year from the Civil Courts of

The Munsifs and Subordinate Judges.

Bengal on arrangements for increasing the convenience of the Munsifs and Subordinate Judges. If all newspapers, but write as vigorously on the subject as the *Hope* newspaper, the sufferings of these officers are sure to diminish. It is not possible that Government, which commiserates the fate of the hardworked factory labourers will remain indifferent to the sufferings of a large number of its own high officers.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Feb. 20th, 1889.

23. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 20th February, is astonished to

Sir Auckland Colvin and Hindu festivals.

read in the *Pioneer* newspaper that Sir Auckland Colvin has directed that a list of the Hindoo festivals, which will fall during the next Mohurram festival, should be prepared in order that he may ascertain for himself which of these festivals the Hindoos should be allowed to celebrate. This attempt on the

part of Sir Auckland Colvin to regulate the celebration of Hindoo festivals constitutes an outrageous violation of the solemn pledge of religious neutrality given by the Queen in her famous Proclamation. Neither the Supreme Government nor any Local Government ever made an attempt of this kind before. Why, then, is Sir Auckland taking such a course?

24. The *Gauhar*, of the 20th February, condemns those Mahomedans who are trying to deprive the Vernacular Press of its liberty. The advantages of a free press are inestimable both to Government and to the people, and if Government grants the foolish demand of the 40,000 people of the North-Western Provinces, it will do immense mischief both to itself and to its subjects.

GAUHAR,
Feb. 20th, 1889.

25. The *Sahachar*, of the 20th February, says that opinions vary as to the actual amount of money which has been spent on the Crawford Commission. The *Englishman* states that the Commission has cost three lakhs and a half, while the *Statesman* says that it has cost four lakhs. But neither of these estimates is correct. The real expenditure must exceed four lakhs. But will this mountain in labour bring forth a mouse after all?

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 20th, 1889.

26. The same paper, referring to the rumour that Rs. 5,000 will be spent on rejoicings on the occasion of the opening of the new bridge over the Sukkur, and that Rs. 10,000 will be spent for a similar purpose on the occasion of the opening of the Tangu-Mandalay Railway line, says that money should not be wasted in this way at this time of financial difficulty.

SAHACHAR.

27. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 21st February, is sorry to find that the Appointment of Mahomedan Sub-Inspectors-General of Registration has ruled that Mahomedan Sub-Registrars should be posted only to those places where the population consists principally of Mahomedans. Acting upon this principle, the Inspector-General has rejected the nomination of a Mahomedan for the Sub-Registrarship of Kendrapara in the Cuttack district. This rule, however, constitutes a contravention of the rules issued by the Supreme and the Local Governments, and it is hoped that it will be soon withdrawn.

URDU GUIDE,
Feb. 21st, 1889.

28. The *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 21st February, say that Mr. Cooke, the Deputy Accountant-General of Bengal, is in the habit of giving promotions to Eurasians and a few native favourites of his in utter disregard of the claims of better men in his office. Mr. Cooke has been in his present post for the last ten years, and so no Accountant-General thinks of interfering in office arrangements. Besides, the Accountant-General has implicit faith in Mr. Cooke; but the following case will show how this confidence is being abused by him. The Accountant-General lately requested Mr. Cooke to appoint a respectable man to a vacancy in the Local Audit Department. The man selected by Mr. Cooke belongs not to a high, but to a low caste, and is not a man of education. There are many clerks in the office who are his seniors and who are more educated and better accountants than he. He is not even independent, for he lives in his father-in-law's house. Is the jobbery due to the fact that Mr. Cooke lives in a house which belongs to the man's father-in-law? The writer will be glad to hear a contradiction from Mr. Cooke.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Feb. 21st, 1889.

29. The same paper says that Dr. Gregg's advice that the Municipalities should make it their first business to construct suitable drains within their respective jurisdictions will go but a little way to prevent the ravages of malaria. The Municipalities cover but a small portion of the country. The late Rajah Degumber Mitter was the first to point out that the blocking up of the natural watercourses of the country by railway lines was the cause of

SURABHI & PATAKA.

malaria in this country. This would seem a correct opinion, seeing that the ravages of malaria are the greatest in places through which railway lines pass. This is probably also the reason why malaria has left Bengal and is making ravages on both sides of the Railway line through the North-Western Provinces. The watercourses have been blocked up also by canals and roads. It is therefore necessary to inspect all railway lines, roads and canals. Railway lines, roads and canals lying within municipal limits should be inspected by the Municipalities and the District Boards. Those lying outside municipal limits should be inspected by persons appointed by Government for that purpose. The draining of the whole country is not an easy undertaking, and would require the combined efforts of Government, the municipalities and the people for its successful accomplishment. Malaria is a more dreadful enemy than thieves or dacoits, and Government will earn no little claim to praise if it can vanquish it.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Feb. 22nd, 1889.

30. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 22nd February, referring to the Swift case, says that numerous cases of failure of justice, like that which has occurred in this case, have produced an impression in the minds of natives that the English law courts in this country do not exist for the punishment of English criminals. Until the law courts become a little more strict towards English soldiers guilty of killing natives, such cases will not cease. Government should also place greater restrictions than at present on soldiers going about armed, and on their going on hunting excursions.

Killing of natives by English soldiers.

SAMAYA,
Feb. 22nd, 1889.

31. The *Samaya*, of the 22nd February, says that certain offices have been permanently located at Simla for the sake of economy. But it is strange that, while the heads of these offices come down to the plains in winter, their poor native clerks, who are the inhabitants of the plains, are left behind to bear the dreadful cold of the Simla winter. It is not easy to understand how these English officers can behave in this disgraceful and heartless manner. Let Government consider how the poor native clerks are being oppressed for the sake of a trifling reduction of expenditure.

Native clerks at Simla in winter.

SAMAYA.

32. The same paper says that the trial of Mr. Crawford shows the distinction which Government makes between Europeans and natives. Mr. Crawford's accomplice, Hanumanta Rao, has been tried and sentenced to imprisonment by an ordinary law court. Again, 25 mamlatdars have been deprived of their judicial powers for having admitted giving bribes to Mr. Crawford. But Mr. Crawford, the chief malefactor, has been tried by a Commission which is said to have cost four lakhs of rupees, and has been acquitted by it.

Mr. Crawford's case.

SAMAYA.

33. The same paper, referring to the statement of a correspondent of the *Statesman*, that all the native employés of the Bengal Secretariat Press are required to pay one anna every month as privy fee, asks why has this rule been made in this department, when there is no such rule in the other departments of the Secretariat, and, if there is any special necessity for such a rule in the department, why are the European and Eurasian employés also not required to pay the fee?

The Bengal Secretariat Press.

SYMAYA.

34. A correspondent of the same paper says that cholera and small-pox prevail at Baniachang in Sylhet. Government should take precautionary measures to prevent the spread of cholera which has made its appearance in the part of the town known as Nag Jatukarna para. It is not easy to understand why the Civil Surgeon has ordered the removal of the only local charitable dispensary from its present site at Barabazar to the western extremity of the town in spite of the protest of nearly one

The Baniachang charitable dispensary.

thousand persons. Will the Deputy Surgeon-General or any higher authority attend to so small a matter?

35. The *Bangabasi*, of the 23rd February, says that Mr. Crawford has many influential friends in India and England, and both the Anglo-Indian and the English Press, and notably the *Times* newspaper, are writing strongly in his favour. It is therefore likely that, if Lord Reay's judgment goes against Mr. Crawford, it will be set aside by Lord Cross. Lord Reay's decision in the case of Mr. Wilson of Cambay was set aside by Lord Cross, and it is therefore probable that Lord Reay will not announce his decision in the Crawford case without consulting Lord Cross.

Mr. Crawford is an Englishman, a Civilian, and a Commissioner, and the writer will be glad if such a man comes unscathed out of the ordeal. But will the native mamludars alone be held guilty of corruption? Hunumunt Rao is rotting in jail, and proceedings have been instituted against Bhagabant, Balbant, Sankar, Pradhan, Balbant, Bapte, Bankatesh, Krishna, Drabir and others. All these men have been deprived of their judicial powers, because they stated before the Commission that they had secured their appointments by giving bribes to Mr. Crawford. There can be no doubt that bribes were given, but the question is, who took the bribes? Will it then come to this that Hunumunt Rao and the other native Magistrates alone will suffer like the monkey kept in the stable for the security of the horses?

Again, these mamludars did not give evidence against Mr. Crawford of their own accord. They were induced to do so by the assurance of the Bombay Government that they would not be punished for giving self-incriminating evidence. And what will the public think if proceedings are instituted against these men in violation of the promise thus given? There will be a failure of justice if the mamludars are punished after the acquittal of Mr. Crawford. The branches of the tree cannot be poisonous whose root yields nothing but nectar.

36. The same paper cannot believe the rumour referred to by the *Indian Mirror* newspaper that a proposal for the imposition of an Education tax in Bengal is under the consideration of Government. The policy of imposing an Education tax on the entire population of a country, where only a handful of men receive the benefits of education, can by no means be approved of.

37. A correspondent of the same paper says that the rule permitting Postmasters to open packets sent by post is likely to work mischief, and will cause great public inconvenience. Documents are sent by packet post, and if Postmasters are permitted to open packets, they may mislay such documents and thus put their senders to endless trouble. Again, books sent by value payable book packets will disappear or be spoiled if Postmasters are permitted to open packets at their sweet will and pleasure.

38. A correspondent of the same paper says that, for the sake of the cannon practice at the newly erected Fort at Fulta Birashi in the Diamond Harbour subdivision, the inhabitants of 35 villages numbering about 20 or 25 thousand persons living in the tract extending from the mouth of the Rupnarain river to Baganda are obliged, by order of Government, to leave their homes with their cattle every year and to spend 3 or 4 days in the open fields exposed to the worst inclemencies of the weather. These cannon practices are also interfering with agricultural operations on the banks of the river. The inhabitants of those villages earnestly pray that Government will purchase their lands and houses, so that they may settle elsewhere. The sahib in charge of the embankments is allowed to live in his bungalow at Dhajagram during the cannon practice, but no one knows why the inhabitants of

BANGABASI,
Feb. 23rd, 1889.

BANGABASI.

BANGABASI.

BANGABASI.

Banigram, Bandhara, Bankantha, Katha, Gobanga and other villages situated near that bungalow are oppressed and ill-treated by the police, and are compelled to quit their houses. All these villages are situated beyond cannon range.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 23rd, 1889.

39. The *Sanjivani*, of the 23rd February, is sorry to find that Dr. K. P. Gupta and the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal. Dr. Gregg has been appointed Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal in supersession of the claims of the able and experienced Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. K. P. Gupta. The appointment means a violation of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, made under the influence of race-feeling. The superiority of Dr. Gregg's claim to the post over that of Dr. Gupta lies only in his white skin.

SANJIVANI.

40. The same paper says that, while Government is on the one hand trying to effect retrenchment in public expenditure by dispensing with the services of a few clerks and duffries, it is on the other wasting money by creating new and unnecessary appointments at considerable charge to the State. There is no necessity for maintaining the posts of Public Works Minister and Consulting Engineer. One of these posts can be safely abolished, and such abolition is expected to result in the removal of the confusion inseparable from the transaction of the same business by two departments. But Finance Committees and retrenchment circulars notwithstanding, it is not these big posts that will be done away with, but only a few petty clerkships. The people of India will gratefully remember the name of Lord Lansdowne if His Lordship can, by giving to retrenchment the right direction, prove to the world that India is governed for the benefit of the Indians.

SANJIVANI.

41. The Nilphamari correspondent of the same paper says that the local sub-registry office is situated at the residence of the Sub-Registrar at a considerable distance from the Civil and Criminal Courts, and people having valuable documents to register have to guide themselves by the advice of the ill-educated mukhtars who reside there—advice which often does them harm. Many complaints are heard against the management of the sub-registry office, and the writer therefore expresses the hope that the Sub-Registrar will introduce salutary reforms in his office without delay.

SANJIVANI.

42. A correspondent of the same paper says that wild boars have caused great injury to the sugarcane plantations in the Furreedpore district. The old and well-known sugar manufactories at Belgachi, Bhawanigunge, and Kanaipore, and other manufactories have had to be closed on account of the serious damage which wild boars have done to the sugarcane in that district. Boars multiply enormously within a short time, and their number is now so large that the safety of the crops is really endangered. If the cultivators had been allowed to use arms, they could have destroyed these animals and saved their crops. Arms can indeed be kept under licenses, but the cultivator who gets such a license is permitted to use only 200 caps and five pounds of gunpowder in a year, and if his ammunition is exhausted within the first-half of the year, he and his crops are absolutely helpless against wild animals during the remaining half of the year. These restrictions as to number of caps and quantity of gunpowder ought to be at once removed.

Dacca Prakash,
Feb. 24th, 1889.

43. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 24th February, says that it is probably on account of the carelessness of the subordinate officials that it has not yet received a copy of Dr. Gregg's sanitary circular. It is necessary to bring this fact to the notice of Government, because instances of such carelessness are many and frequent.

While approving of Dr. Gregg's recommendation that the municipalities should try their best to improve the drains within their jurisdictions, the writer cannot agree with him in thinking that the blocking up of the natural watercourses of the country is the sole cause of the prevalence of malaria. Had it been so, some places on the banks of the Padma would not have suffered constantly from malaria, nor would places full of beels, jheels and foul ponds have been free from that disease. About 80 per cent. of the population of Manickgunge died in the epidemic which visited that village in the Bengali year 1268; but no change had then taken place in the drainage system of that village. Since the Bengali year 1269 Charipara, Daschira, and other villages near Bhakla have suffered greatly from malaria; but the drainage of neither of these two villages is unsatisfactory. Both of them have a small river on one side and fields on the other, so that there is no chance of water being accumulated in them. Under these circumstances, it cannot be admitted that the blocking up of water-courses is either the sole or the principal cause of the prevalence of malaria in this country.

44. The *Som Prakash*, of the 25th February, asks what has come of the Crawford Commission which is said to have cost four lakhs of rupees? Probably it has

The Crawford Commission.

acquitted Mr. Crawford. Praised be the Government of India's manner of doing things like these! As soon as the writer heard that Mr. Crawford would be tried by a Commission, he understood that the whole thing would prove a mere farce. Mr. Crawford has been probably acquitted, but the 28 mamlatdars who admitted having given bribes to him have been dismissed. This proceeding of Government is not little strange.

SOM PRAKASH,
Feb. 25th, 1889.

45. The same paper, referring to the appointment of Syed Amir Hossein as the Coroner of Calcutta, says that a Coroner should be versed in Medical Juris-

Syed Amir Hossein as Coroner of Calcutta.

prudence as well as in the subtleties of the law. This is why the Coronership has been hitherto held by either a Doctor or a Barrister. But as Syed Amir Hossein is neither a Doctor nor a Barrister, it must be concluded that Sir Steuart Bayley has given him this appointment in recognition of the good work he has done as a Presidency Magistrate. But has it been proper to act in this way? The appointment is also objectionable on another ground. Both Mr. B. L. Gupta and Mr. Amir Ali have declared that the Presidency Magistrate has little time to attend to his duties as Coroner. This is also proved by Syed Amir Hossein's asking for an assistant. It is true that all former Presidency Magistrates were also Coroners; but then they were all Civilians or Barristers. It is not a little strange that Syed Amir Hossein, who is only a Magistrate belonging to the third grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, should be vested with powers which have been hitherto conferred only upon a Civilian or a Barrister.

SOM PRAKASH.

46. The same paper says that of the 80 crores of annual Indian revenue, nearly 60 crores go to England, and a portion of the remaining 20 crores also finds

The English policy in India.

its way into the pockets of English merchants. The English Government takes annually from India 60 crores of rupees, and is always ready to maintain English officials at a large cost. But it grudges to spend even a crore of rupees for the promotion of education in this country, or for the improvement of its health. As a result of this draining away of Indian wealth, there is chronic scarcity in the country in spite of the gradually increasing extent of the area under cultivation. One cannot but admire the ingenious policy which has produced such a result. The English boast of their enlightened policy; but their policy, though fair to outward view and admirably suited for the acquisition of wealth, has nothing in it of that moral grandeur which ennobled the policy of the ancient statesmen of India.

SOM PRAKASH.

GRANVARI,
Feb. 26th, 1889.

47. The *Grāmvasī*, of the 26th February, says that many boys learn to drink toddy at the toddy-shops at Baniban and Rajapore. From drinking toddy they take to drinking wine and smoking ganja. Two toddy-shops should not be allowed to remain within such a short distance of each other. The Deputy Magistrate will greatly benefit the local public if he removes the toddy-shop at Baniban from that place and amalgamates it with the toddy-shop at Rajapore.

SANVAD
PURNACHANDRODAYA,
Feb. 26th, 1889.

48. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 26th February, takes exception to the constitution of the Crawford Commission. With the single exception of Mr. Justice Wilson, all the members of the Commission were civilians. It would have been better if one or two natives had been appointed to it. It is rumoured that the Commission has exculpated Mr. Crawford, and it therefore appears strange that the native mamlutdars are being dismissed from the public service. Mr. Vidal, Magistrate of Poona, sentenced Hunumunt Rao to imprisonment, because Hunumunt was proved to have assisted Mr. Crawford in his corrupt practices. It therefore looks very strange how Mr. Crawford has been pronounced innocent by the Commission. No opinion can, however, be expressed on this subject until the Commission's report is published, and it is therefore hoped that Government will without delay publish that report, together with the evidence of all the witnesses examined by the Commission.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 28th, 1889.

49. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 28th February, thinks that the measures which are proposed to be adopted in Bengal for the regulation of outstills will be attended with beneficial results. Sir Steuart Bayley, the Indian Association, and all who have endeavoured to bring about a reform of the outstill system, deserve to be thanked.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

SANSODHINI,
Feb. 15th, 1889.

50. The *Sansodhini*, of the 15th February, draws attention to the fact that, in many cases in which there is delay in preferring appeals against sentences, the accused have to remain in jail until the appellate courts order their release on bail. The injustice involved in this ought to be removed by making a provision in the criminal law, empowering the courts which pass sentences to release such of the accused on bail as will put in affidavits saying that they will appeal.

ARYAVARTA,
Feb. 23rd, 1889.

51. The *Aryavarta*, of the 23rd February, says that both the zemindars and the patwaris will benefit if a provision is inserted in the Patwari Bill requiring patwaris to keep their accounts in the Nagri and not in the Urdu character.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 23rd, 1889.

52. Referring to the appointment of Moonshi Mohammed Ali Khan of Jahangirabad, in the Bulandshahr district, as an Additional Member of the Viceregal Council, the *Sanjivani*, of the 23rd February, says that the claims of this gentleman to this high distinction are not widely known in the country. Was there not in India a Hindu or Mahomedan gentleman with better qualifications for the post? It is hard to say why Sir Auckland Colvin has nominated this unknown man for so high an office. Does the Munshi belong to the Anti-Congress movement? Again, Messrs. Quinton and Evans have been reappointed several times. And why? Are there not fit men to replace them? Why then give these two gentlemen a life-long monopoly of the Legislative Council?

53. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 25th February, objects to the passing of the Putwari Bill on the following grounds :—

SOM PRAKASH,
Feb. 25th, 1889.

The Putwari Bill.

- (1) That the public expenditure should not be increased by the creation of new appointments for the purpose of keeping accounts of lands, their rents, and their produce.
- (2) That the class of men proposed to be appointed for the purpose will not be able to collect any information in addition to what already exists in Government survey maps and the zemindars' private records.
- (3) That the appointment of this class of officers will lead to additional extortion of the ryots, who will find themselves compelled to give them bribes.

Such being the case, Government must have some secret object in view in insisting upon the appointment of putwaris. If the object be to collect information about the mofussil for political purposes, such information should be collected through Sub-Deputy Collectors and Canoongoes.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

54. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 21st February, hopes that the Behar officers will strictly carry out the instructions for famine relief issued by Sir Stuart Bayley, in consultation with the Government of India. If they do so, there will remain no chance of loss of life from starvation.

BHARAT MITRA,
Feb. 21st, 1889.

55. A correspondent of the *Bangabāsī*, of the 23rd February, says that there is considerable suffering just now among the inhabitants of Lathi, Tikashi, Hedya, Bikramnagar, Shamchawk, Jararnagar, Disurdanya, Muhati, Krishnanagore, Birulia, Thakurnagar, and other villages in the Midnapore district. The working classes do not get work, and the roads are out of repair. During his recent tour the Collector expressed sympathy with the sufferers, but no relief works have been yet opened. The Tehsildars are also rigorously collecting rent from the starving people. The fields are still under water, and cholera has broken out in some villages. Cases of theft and house-breaking are reported. These sufferings of the people are due to the silting up of the *khal*s which used to take away superfluous water from the fields. The Kalinagar river or the *khal*s should be re-excavated so that tidal currents may be re-established therein.

BANGABASĪ,
Feb. 23rd, 1889.

Distress in the Midnapore district.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

56. With reference to the request made by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam to be furnished with particulars regarding the four young female coolies, who were stated to have been decoyed to the tea-gardens of Assam, and whose story was related in the issue of this paper, dated the 14th December 1888 (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 22nd December 1888, paragraph 66), the *Sulabh Samāchār and Kushdaha*, of the 15th February, publishes the following information, which it has received from the correspondent who first communicated the story :—

SULABH SAMACHAR &
KUSHDAHĀ,
Feb. 15th, 1889.

The Assam Government and four coolie women.

1. Sadheswari, sister of Kali Charan Chakravarti, of village Parabari, within the jurisdiction of the Raghunathpore Post Office in the Purulia district.
2. Prasanna Mushala, wife of Saheb Mandal, and sister of Nimai, inhabitant of the Assensole sub-division.
3. Bidhu, wife of Sridhani Mandal, and sister of Ram Lal of village Gopalnagar, in the Manbhoom district.

4. Bhadu, wife of Thakurdas Mandal of village Tarapore, in the Gobindpore thana, of the Manbhoom district.

These women have been taken away for employment as coolies in the Desai and Parvatia Tea Estates in the Sibsagar district. They were kept in Mr. Logan's coolie depôt in Dhubri, and the doctor in charge of the steamer in which they were brought was Baboo Gobind Chandra Rai, commonly called Boro Gobind.

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 20th, 1889.

57. The *Sahachar*, of the 20th February, referring to the rumour that the Bengal Government has now turned its attention to the subject of the reclamation

of lands covered by *beels*, says that Government wants the people to do everything. The prayer of the people of Baraset for the setting free of the *Lawi* and *Sunti* has not been listened to. The people can only take in hand works like these if they are allowed to have control over the finances. Otherwise it is mere mocking at the people to tell them to undertake such vast works as the clearing of rivers, &c.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Feb. 21st, 1889.

58. The *Surabhi* and *Patākā*, of the 21st February, referring to a statement made in the Bombay Administration Report, to the effect that there are released convicts among the native editors,

The Bombay Government on native editors.

asks whether this statement has been made to discredit the Native Press in the eyes of the public. There maybe a few dishonest men among the native editors. But is the Government aware that there are also many godlike men among them? Or has it shut its eyes to the fact because no capital can be made out of it?

PRAJA BANDHU,
Feb. 22nd, 1889.

59. The *Prajā Bandhu*, of the 22nd February, has heard that the retired duftri, Golam Hossein, of the Board of Revenue, the clerk, Baboo Sasibhushan Mitter, of the Income-tax Department, and the munshi of the dufterkhana, Baboo Umesh Chandra Banerjee, are jointly carrying on a money-lending business in the Office of the Board of Revenue. They lend money to poor clerks at high rates of interest, and are said to be doing this with the knowledge of the Head Clerk, Mr. Ord. It is hoped that the Secretaries of the Board of Revenue will attend to the matter.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Feb. 23rd, 1889.

60. The *Education Gazette*, of the 22nd February, cannot approve of the proposal of the *Sahachar* newspaper that the evils produced by the existence of too many pleaders in this country should be remedied by not holding the B.L. Examination for ten years to come (see Report on Native Papers for the week ending 23rd February 1889, paragraph 32). India is so circumstanced at present that an increase in the number of pleaders in this country will be beneficial rather than otherwise. If the pleaders become too many in number, they will have to go for practice to mofussil courts, and this will be a source of good to the country. The growth among the pleaders of this country of such professional etiquette as that which exists in England is, however, much to be desired, because it is the growth of such etiquette alone that will check base and unprofessional conduct on the part of the native pleaders.

The legal profession.

SANJIVAN,
Feb. 23rd, 1889.

The Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

61. The *Sanjivani*, of the 23rd February, says that the present deplorable condition of the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund is due to want of zeal on the part of the big men who have been appointed as its members. These men, it seems, are members simply for the purpose of pleasing the officials. These men can easily raise a large sum of money if they only interest themselves in their work.

Another reason why the Bengal Branch is not flourishing is that respectable people do not think that the zenana hospital at Calcutta is doing any particular good to those for whom it is intended, and they are therefore unwilling to contribute to the fund. The writer himself knows that the

class of women who go to the zenana hospital is the same which used to go to the public hospitals without any reluctance. Few respectable women go to the zenana hospital.

62. A correspondent of the same paper says that the steamer *Jorehat* left Goalundo on Sunday, the 3rd February last. There were in it a large number of coolies and gentlemen. At dead of night, a

An attempt at rape in the steamer *Jorehat*.

SANJIVANI.

khalasi, belonging to the steamer, forcibly carried away a young coolie woman to one side of the steamer and there attempted to commit rape on her. This came to the notice of the serang, who delivered the poor woman from the hands of the *khalasi*.

63. The same paper says that in his speech on the occasion of the opening of the Mymensingh Town Hall, Mr. Larminie, Commissioner of the Dacca Division, expressed the desire that that hall

Mr. Larminie and the Mymensingh Town Hall.

SANJIVAN

would not be used for the purpose of making sentimental, seditious and disloyal speeches. It is said that he made a pause after the word sentimental, and then coolly finished by adding the word seditious. But if the people of this country ever make seditious speeches, they can be sent to jail; and the Commissioner should, in that view, have spared the feelings of the gentlemen who had come to hear him.

64. Referring to the attack made in the *St. James's Gazette* upon the native magistracy, the same paper says that, so late as the 18th century, judicial morality was extremely lax in England too. In

The English Press and the Bombay mamlutdars.

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1725 Lord Macclesfield, then Lord Chancellor, was accused of having taken bribes and was found guilty after a trial which lasted for 19 days. Lord Macclesfield was fined three lakhs of rupees, and declared ineligible for State service in future. It was also ruled that those who had given bribes to the Lord Chancellor, and had deposed to that effect, should not be punished for having done so. Those Englishmen who are insisting upon the punishment of the mamlutdars who have said that they gave bribes to Mr. Crawford ought to take note of their Lord Chancellor's case, as well as of the fact that the mamlutdars had received the assurance of the Bombay Government that they would not be punished. It is clear that race feeling is prompting these Anglo-Indian and English newspapers in this matter of the mamlutdars. But it is hoped that the Bombay Government will not listen to the unreasonable clamour of these low-minded men.

65. The same paper has learnt from an official report of the Bombay Government that there are among the editors of native newspapers published in that Presi-

Native editors in Bombay.

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dency men who have been punished for theft, criminal breach of trust, and other serious offences. If this be true, the Native Press of Bombay has certainly been disgraced, and the men who have brought such disgrace upon it should be turned out neck and crop.

66. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 25th February, says that Sir Auckland Colvin feels little regard for justice when the interests of his countrymen are

Sir Auckland Colvin.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Feb. 25th, 1899.

to be promoted. Because those interests were threatened by the rising feeling of nationality in Egypt he nipped the national movement in the bud. He is also trying with the same object to deal a death-blow to the infant congress. It is he who has made the official body hostile to the congress movement. It is he also who brought about the virtual withdrawal of the Ilbert Bill by his famous *concordat*. It is he again, and no other person, who has brought about by his advice the revision of the financial contracts with the Provincial

Governments, and the consequent increase of taxation. The people therefore are naturally alarmed at his arrival in Calcutta. Some say that he has recommended an increase of taxation, and others that he has recommended the suppression of the congress. But the *Pioneer* says that he has only recommended the introduction of a putwari law into the North-Western Provinces. May the *Pioneer's* statement prove true.

SOM PRAKASH,
Feb. 25th, 1889.

67. The *Som Prakash*, of the 25th February, says that it has shown in its previous issues that Maharani Hemantakumari is utterly incompetent to manage the

The Puteah Estate.

Puteah Estate. The real fact is that some disreputable men are availing themselves of the incompetency of a woman to gain their own selfish ends. It is much to be regretted that Government does not attend to a matter like this. The writer suspects that his former articles on the subject of the management of the Puteah Estate have not come to the notice of Government.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 27th, 1889.

68. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 27th February, says that it knows quite as well as the *Hope* newspaper that there is no law prohibiting the private manufacture of salt in Bengal. But

The *Hope* newspaper on private salt manufacture in Bengal.

Hope should bear in mind that there are many things in the world which the law does not prohibit, and cannot nevertheless be done. *Hope* should also bear in mind that Bengal is, and shall always be, Bengal, and that Englishmen cannot but be Englishmen where English interests are at stake. *Hope* has newly come into existence, and has therefore the ardour and imagination of youth to find the whole situation favourable to the private manufacture of salt in Bengal. But the fact is that it will be impossible for Government to permit such manufacture of salt. If it had been in the power of Government to tell the plain truth in this matter, it would have spoken somewhat as follows:—"We know that it is right and proper that Bengal should exercise the right of private manufacture of salt. But that will necessitate the establishment of a Salt Department, whose cost will exceed the amount of duty which may be levied on such manufacture. So, if we have to establish an efficient Salt Department, we must, to guard against loss, carry on salt manufacture ourselves. But we cannot do that without injuring the interests of Liverpool." But Government will not be able to speak this plain truth, and so a demand for the right of private manufacture of salt will have no other effect except placing Government in a very awkward situation.

URIYA PPAPERS.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Feb. 30th, 1889.

69. The *Uriya and Navasamvad*, of the 30th January, is thankful to Sir Stuart Bayley for His Honour's resolution to introduce certain reforms into the Excise Administration of the Lower Provinces.

Sir Stuart Bayley's excise reforms.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Feb. 2nd, 1889.

70. All the native papers of Orissa criticise unfavourably the last Convocation speech of the Vice-Chancellor to the Calcutta University. The *Utkal Dipika*, of the 2nd February, makes the following observations:—

The Vice-Chancellor's speech.

"We have been at once surprised, grieved and delighted by the perusal of the Vice-Chancellor's speech. We are surprised, because a high officer like the Chief Justice is not yet ignorant of the true cause of the present political agitation. We are grieved, because the Vice-Chancellor has erringly said things that are against the spirit of the Queen's Proclamation; for he has mercilessly attacked the religion and customs of the Hindus. We are delighted, because the Vice-Chancellor has given

expression to the views of Government, and admonished the natives of India to take care of their religions."

71. In an article headed "The appointment of Deputy Magistrates," the same paper points out that different considerations have at different times influenced the Government in making appointments in the Subordinate Executive Service, among which may be mentioned "Education," "Respectability," "Service" and Success in competitive examinations." Government may be influenced by these considerations in appointing Uriyas to the Subordinate Executive Service, but the backward state of education in Orissa demands some special concession in their favour.

Appointment of Uriyas to the Subordinate Executive Service.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

ASSAM PAPERS.

72. The *Paridarshak*, of the 18th February, says that the Subordinate Executive Service of Assam requires to be strengthened by the appointment to it of a large number of competent men. The last Chief Commissioner, Mr. Ward, paid no attention to this subject; but it is hoped that the present Chief Commissioner, Mr. Fitzpatrick, will give it his best attention. The writer next supports an application for an Extra Assistant Commissionership made by Baboo Parbutty Charan Roy Chaudhuri, B.A. and B.L., who served for two years in the Assam Secretariat, and was then made a Sub-Deputy Collector by Mr. Ward, last Chief Commissioner, on the understanding that, if he gave satisfaction as a Sub-Deputy Collector, he would be soon promoted to the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner. But he has not yet got the promotion, and has therefore petitioned the present Chief Commissioner. It is hoped that Mr. Fitzpatrick will encourage this young and competent officer by favourably considering his application.

Baboo Parbutty Charan Roy Chaudhuri, B.A. and B.L., Sub-Deputy Collector.

PARIDARSHAK,
Feb. 18th, 1889.

73. The same paper thanks the Chief Commissioner of Assam for the proposal he has made to grant free leases of land for three years to coolies after the expiration of their terms of contract in order that such coolies may settle there. The people fully appreciate the Chief Commissioner's efforts to improve the condition of the tea-garden-coolies.

The Assam Government and the tea-garden coolies.

PARIDARSHAK.

74. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the prevalence of thefts in the Bajusunaita pergunnah within the jurisdiction of the Nabigunge station in Sylhet. The Police is requested to look sharp.

Theft in the Bajusunaita pergunnah in Sylhet.

PARIDARSHAK.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 2nd March 1889.

